

Summe stricken country for the purpose of holding personal conference with the Governor.

A WHOLE PEOPLE IN WANT.
At a public meeting held at Madras on the 9th inst. to consider steps necessary for securing help from England for the famine sufferers, the Duke of Buckingham, Governor of the Madras Presidency, stated that the famine area contained 16,000,000 people, of which a large proportion were dependent on their daily food on the exertions and activity of those who transport grain to the country. The necessity for supplies is steadily increasing. The wants of Madras are already beyond the means of the Presidency. Every aid that can be secured is needed to save the people. The increasing severity of the distress necessitates an appeal to public charity.

TERRIBLE SUFFERING.
Dr. Cornish, Sanitary Commissioner, said that there were already 1,500,000 people being fed and over 500,000 had died. A resolution was adopted that the principal cities of England, Scotland, Ireland and India be informed of the urgent necessity for assistance. The mover of this resolution said that more people were found dead in a single morning in Madras than had died in the whole Bengal famine.

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY IN CANAL.
A telegram from Simla says:—"Official intelligence has been received here of the discovery of a Russian conspiracy against the Government of the Punjab. The plot of the Kanabur four officials were executed by the Government of India for complicity in the conspiracy."

RIOTING IN LONDON.
Rioting took place at London on Monday, on the occasion of opening the "Pretence Boys' Memorial Hall. A number of persons were injured, and one fatally stabbed. The military were called out.

BUSINESS FAILURE IN ENGLAND.
Messrs. Eccles, Sharrock Brothers & Co., manufacturers of over Barrow, have failed. Their liabilities are estimated at \$500,000.

HAYTI.

OUTBREAK OF ANOTHER REBELLION—THE PRESIDENT NOT ALLOWED TO VISIT EUROPE.

PORT AU PRINCE, August 1, 1877.
Great excitement has prevailed during the last fortnight. The enemies of the government raised a rebellion and the city was declared to be in a state of siege. Troops were dispatched under command of the Secretary of War to suppress the riots. The rioters were completely dispersed, five of their number having been shot. The country people at St. Mark and Cape Haytien also took up arms, but this movement was considered unimportant. The government expected to conquer the rebellion easily.

The Jamaica telegram reporting a conflagration at Port au Prince was false. The people are tired of revolutions. An abundant coffee crop is expected to be gathered.

ST. DOMINGO.
General Crespo, chief of the movement in favor of ex-President Gomez, was arrested and imprisoned. This ends the Gomez movement.

The parliament in St. Domingo have now commenced a rising on the northeastern frontier. The general impression is that President Diaz will be unable to much longer resist these constant attacks.

OHIO WORKING MEN.
THE NOMINEE OF THE PARTY CONFIDENT THAT THE STATE MAY BE WON—BOHEMIANS SOLID FOR THE TICKET.

CLEVELAND, August 13, 1877.
Your correspondent called to-day upon Mr. Frank Skarda, the young Bohemian editor whom the workmen put in nomination at Cincinnati on Saturday last for Lieutenant Governor. He was very hopeful and willing to talk. He said the people would be astonished at the result of the coming election. "I am confident we can carry the State," he said, "if a proper canvass is made. The Bohemians everywhere are solid, and will vote as a block." There are about 100,000 Bohemians in this city that can be counted on. We propose to divide the city into Bohemian, German and English sections, and will speak to the people upon our platform, which, in a single sentence, is, more work and better pay. Everything of late has helped us. The strikes are settled, it is said, but the people propose to have their say at the polls. In Hamilton county (Cincinnati) the democratic party will suffer most from loss of votes, but in Cleveland the republicans will lose. There is very much enthusiasm in Cincinnati. I talked with many business men, and they, to a man, pledged their support to our party, saying, "What is for the workingman's interest is for our interest." We have no sympathy with the greenback party, but believe in doing away with the national bank system. We have many good speakers, and they will immediately be put forward to advocate our principles. There need be no fear in our party, so far as the laboring German race is concerned. It will support our party. We are not communists, as a good many people repeat. We don't believe in the general distribution of property, but we do want that system stopped by which the people are enabled to get very rich at the expense of others.

THE FISHERY COMMISSION.
At a dinner of members of the bar at McAlister's island, last evening, speeches were made by Judge Kellogg, one of the United States Fishery Commissioners; Judge Foster, the United States Agent; Messrs. Dana, Trescott, Donist, Davis, Judge James and others.

The Fishery Commission is in session daily. Probably the forty-four days allowed for taking the testimony of the British case will be fully occupied. In the third week of the investigation only fifteen witnesses have been examined. A large number of affidavits have been read.

LORD DUFFERIN AND PARTY.
WINSBORO, Mass., August 14, 1877.

The viceregal party attended the opening of the Ride Association meeting yesterday. The Countess of Dufferin fired the first shot, scoring a bullseye. The Governor General made a speech on the grounds, where a great number of people were congregated. Their Excellencies attended a citizens' ball this evening. To-morrow they will visit St. Andrews, Belkirk and St. Peter's.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.
THE CONSTELLATION AND MAYFLOWER AT VINEYARD HAVEN.

MARTHA'S VINEYARD, Mass., August 14, 1877.
The frigate Constellation, Commander Perry, with one hundred midshipmen from Annapolis, and the United States steamship Mayflower, with thirty cadet engineers, bound on a cruise, arrived at the bluffs to-day. A reception was given on the frigate this afternoon and attended by a large number of people.

THE ENTERPRISE AT FORTRESS MONROE.
FORTRESS MONROE, August 14, 1877.

The United States ship Enterprise, from Portsmouth, N. H., arrived here to-day.

ORDERS.
WASHINGTON, August 14, 1877.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Dwight Dickinson has been ordered to the Boston Navy Yard. Paymaster John H. Stevenson, detached from the naval depot at Annapolis, Japan, in June last, has returned home and has been directed to settle his accounts. Passed Assistant Engineer H. Schuyler Ross, recently detached from the Vandalia, has been placed on waiting orders.

NAVY YARD NOTES.
The third rate sloop-of-war Alaska, which has been lying in ordinary at the Brooklyn Navy Yard since her return from the Mediterranean two years ago, is to be fitted out for sea. She is destined to be the flagship of the South Pacific squadron, but will not be ready for service before the 1st of October. The sailing ship Guard is shortly ready for sea. Commander Charles L. Huntington has been assigned to equipment duty at the yard in place of Captain Gillis, detached on the Blat oil.

A VALUABLE RAFT.
BOSTON, August 14, 1877.

The experiment of towing a raft of spars from New York was successfully concluded to-day by the arrival at T. wharf of the steamer Knickerbocker, having in tow a raft of 180 spars, valued at \$20,000. Some of the spars were 100 feet long and forty inches in diameter. The raft, including the boat and line, was nearly a quarter of a mile in length. By this mode of transportation more than \$5,000 in freight was saved. The timber was cut at London, Ont. in June; floated on the lakes to Oswego, thence to West Troy and down the Hudson to Hoboken, leaving the latter place a week ago to-day.

THE WAR.

Capture of Two Balkan Passes by the Turks.

SULEIMAN PACHA'S ADVANCE.

Active Skirmishing in Armenia.

A CIRCASSIAN EXODUS.

Reported Alliance between Roumania and Servia.

IGNATIEFF IN DISFAVOR.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, August 15, 1877.

The Herald correspondent at Kasanlik telegraphs, under date of yesterday, as follows:—"On Sunday night Suleiman Pacha encamped with a force of infantry and cavalry near the pass of Haren Bogaz, with the intention of attacking the Russians next day."

"On the following morning one brigade of infantry, two squadrons of cavalry, one battery of artillery and a detachment composed of bashi-bazouks and Circassians advanced to attack the village of Kalofor. The left of the attacking force marched through Kalova. The brigade of infantry moved in three columns toward the Russian position, which was protected by earthworks."

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THE NEZ PERCES.

General Sheridan on the Pursuit of Joseph's Band.

DIFFICULTIES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

The Moral Influence Which Compels Officers to Pitch in.

PROBABLE COURSE OF THE INDIANS.

Disastrous Effects of the Small Number of Troops.

Citizens Cultivating the Good Feeling of the Savages.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

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"How large a force has Howard, General?" asked the Herald representative.

"I should think—and I would say I do not know positively, but am guessing—that he has between 700 and 1,000 men."

THE INDIAN FORCE.
"And the Indian force, have you any means of knowing their numbers?"

"In all probability," replied Sheridan, "Joseph's and Looking Glass' bands do not number more than six hundred Indians."

"In your judgment, General, do you not feel that Howard has been tampering around after the Nez Perces at what might, with the utmost charitable construction, be considered a dilatory gait?"

"You must appreciate the fact," replied Sheridan, "that the pursuit of these redskins has, beyond all question, been attended with a great many difficulties, many of which are almost insuperable. I have reason to believe that the marching has been regulated according to the endurance of the men and animals and the means of transportation."

It is evident the General believes that Howard will quickly bring about so as to overtake the enemy and finish the chastisement or drubbing begun by Gibbon. Continuing the conversation your correspondent asked:—

"What do you think of Howard's ability, General, to finish this job?"

"I must say that I am confident he can and will, with the force at his command, break up, scatter or kill the hostile bands if he can only catch up with them."

"In your judgment, General, what does the present movement of the Indians mean?"

"I think that unless the finishing touch of the thrashing shall be indicated very soon the Indians will endeavor to recross the mountains into Idaho, and in this way will elude their pursuers for the time being. There are two or three passes through which they can, if given a little time, escape to the western slope again and work their way back to the Snake River. That they will attempt this movement I think quite probable. Joseph has too much sense to attempt to pass through the settlements of Montana, while it is still more unlikely that he will extend his raids in the direction of the Sioux country, where he has no allies among the native tribes."

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"Might I venture the question, General, whether you do not think Gibbon acted a little rashly in tackling so many Indians with such a small force of soldiers?"

General Sheridan replied that Gibbon had probably gone into the fight without calculating as to the chances as to getting worsted. He found himself within striking distance of the enemy and pitched in with as much courage and confidence as if backed by a formidable force. He cited the fact that recently one officer who had only a squad of soldiers with him saw Joseph's band pass within rifle range of him and refrained from firing a shot. The officer, by thus preserving his ammunition, saved his scalp also, for the command would have been flayed alive had it essayed an attack upon the enemy.

"Yet," said the General, "this officer has been stigmatized as a coward. Gibbon was afraid that if he didn't attack when an opportunity offered he would be suspected of cowardice. He attacked, he fought heroically, and, as the General thinks, he really whipped the Indians, but his casualties were so frightfully heavy, and, upon the whole, numbers and all considered, he came so near being annihilated that the people who, had the light not taken place at all, would have accused him of cowardice now say he was a fool for venturing to pit 150 men against four times that number of Indians."

"How do you account, General, for the fact that General Gibbon's lieutenant and transportation wagons were six miles in the rear of the command?"

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